

Memorandum



Allied-Signal Inc.
Morris Township, New Jersey

DATE: January 30, 1989

SUBJECT: Norplex/Oak - John St. Plant
Dispersion Modeling - SARA Routine Reportable Emissions

TO: D. L. Hawkins

Air dispersion modeling studies have been completed for the Norplex/Oak - John St. facility for SARA routine reportable emissions of toluene and xylene. The model methodology and general setup is described in Attachment 1. The analysis is based on the following reported quantities:

	<u>Point Source</u> <u>lbs/hr</u>	<u>Fugitives</u> <u>lbs/hr</u>
Toluene	80,000	3,000
Xylene	42,000	2,000

For this modeling study the following describes specific points of interest unique to this site.

- The main process and warehouse building was determined to be a source of downwash influence on the point sources considered.
- All emissions were normalized to an 8,000 hr. per year operating factor since the model requires an average emission rate.
- The fugitive emissions are treated as a three-dimensional volume source to allow for their distributed locations.
- In addition to the Cartesian receptor grid established, a series of discrete receptors was also investigated along the plant fenceline.

The analysis indicates that the maximum off-site ground level concentrations occur beyond the plant fenceline. Based on the analysis conducted, the maximum off-site annual average concentration is calculated to be essentially due north with the following values: 25.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. meter}$ for xylene and 46.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. meter}$ for toluene.

Per your request this memo has been directed to your attention. I assume copies will be provided to the John St. facility under your cover.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. J. Hague'.

W. J. Hague

WJH:dh

cc: J. E. Cooper - MEY-4
Route:AFM/WJH-File

HONEPAHOOSICK-0000384

Appendix 1

Dispersion Modeling Methodology **SARA Reporting: Impact Screening Analysis**

Re: Norplex/Oak - John Street Facility (Toluene & Xylene Emissions)

The model selected for performing the impact screening analysis for emissions associated with SARA reporting is the Industrial Source Complex Long Term (ISCLT) model. The model calculates annual average concentrations at either a user defined receptor grid array or at a series of discrete receptors. The ISCLT model is listed in the USEPA's Guideline on Air Quality Models - July 1986 (EPA-450/2-78-027R) as a preferred model for estimating impacts for point, area and volume sources. The model has several flexibilities in terms of run time options.

The model utilizes a Gaussian formulation to describe pollutant transport and diffusion processes. The model uses the sector-averaged concepts originally developed for the Air Quality Display and Climatological Dispersion models. The program uses statistical summaries of wind direction, wind speed and stability class to establish long-term concentration profiles.

Specific to the air dispersion modeling studies being conducted for the SARA reportable routine emissions, the following summarizes the overall model configuration and option parameters:

- o A cartesian coordinate receptor grid is utilized for estimating impacts beyond the plant boundary. The receptors are placed on a 20 meter increment spacing.
- o The regulatory default option is selected. This directs the model to include final plume rise analysis, stack tip downwash, buoyancy-induced dispersion, default wind profile constants and vertical temperature gradients in the atmosphere.
- o Building downwash effects are simulated using techniques as developed by Huber and Snyder and discussed in EPA's Guideline for Determination of Good Engineering Practice Stack Height.
- o Meteorological data in a joint frequency format for a six stability class array is utilized.
- o Terrain effects are not considered, hence the model assumes a zero base elevation for all receptors.
- o Equations to describe momentum and buoyancy-related plume rise as developed by USEPA are utilized.

- o Program has been set with the following input parameters defined:

Run Simulation : Rural mode

Meteorological : Albany, NY, 1960 thru 1964

Grid Dimensions : 0.40 kilometers: west —→ east
0.40 kilometers: south —→ north

Origin : Center - Main Building

Output Units : micrograms/cu. meter

Mixing Heights : 1400 meters - (Mean Afternoon Height)

Ambient Temperature : 57.7°F - Mean Daily Maximum
47.3°F - Mean Daily
37.0°F - Mean Daily Minimum

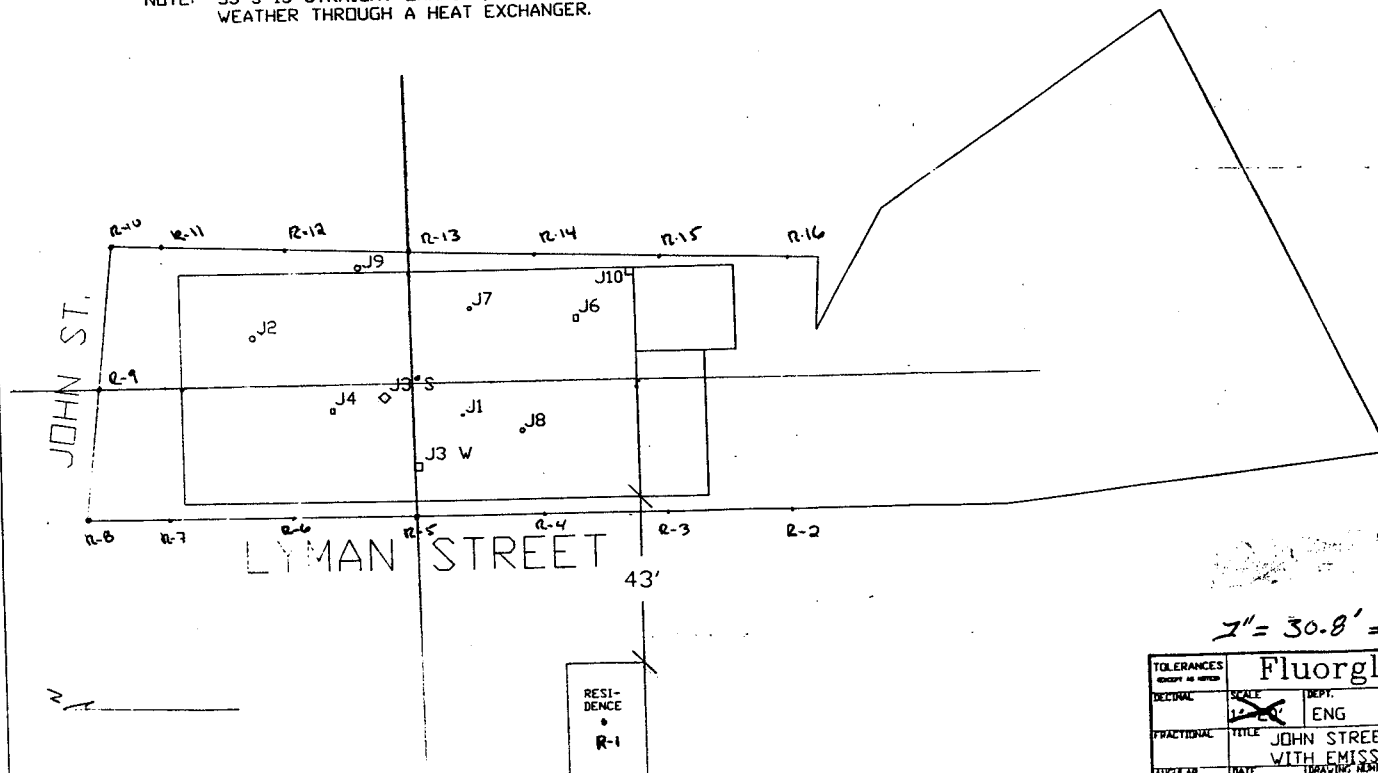
This program is classified as a second level screening analysis in terms of model refinement. A more rigorous analysis would need to include terrain elevations, direction specific downwash analysis and hourly meteorological data profiles. This level analysis is intended as a cost effective technique to screen impacts.


W. J. Hague
Allied Signal
EMS - Engineering Department

DATE	BY	REVISION RECORD	AUTH	DR	CL

NO.	SIZE	ELEV.	USED ON	EMISSION #/HOUR
J1	5.25' x 8.25'	41'	ADHESIVE OVEN	TOLUENE=4 / M-XYLENE=2.1
J2	18" DIA.	59'	ADHESIVE OVEN	TOLUENE=8 / M-XYLENE=4.2
J3S	24' x 24'	38'	#2 OVEN HOOD WARM WEATHER	
J3W	24' x 24'	43'	#2 OVEN HOOD COLD WEATHER	
J4	12' x 16'	42'	ADHESIVE COATER	TOLUENE=4 / M-XYLENE=2.1
J6	14' x 20'	49'	#8 ELECTRIC YARN OVEN	
J7	12" DIA.	42'	#4 OVEN HOOD	
J8	14" DIA.	40'	#6 GAS YARN OVEN	
J9	18" DIA.	42'	ADHESIVE OVEN	TOLUENE=8 / M-XYLENE=4.2
J10	24' x 24'	50'	BOILER EXHAUST	

NOTE: J3 S IS STRAIGHT EXHAUST, AND J3 W IS USED IN COLD WEATHER THROUGH A HEAT EXCHANGER.



TOLERANCES EXCEPT AS NOTED		Fluorglas  Allied Signal	
DECIMAL	SCALE 1" = 30.8'	DEPT. ENG	DRAWN BY E. YANKUS
FRACTIONAL	TITLE JOHN STREET PROPERTY WITH EMISSION POINTS	APPROVED BY	
ANGLE/IN	DATE 10/88	FILE JOHNST	PLANT DVG 8001